BELKNAP'S IMPEACHMENT.

Another Day's Struggle Over Preliminary Questions.

ARGUMENTS ON THE ORDER OF ARGUMENT.

Anxiety Manifested Over Prerogatives and Precedents.

A VICTORY FOR DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL.

In the Senate Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, called up the resolution submitted by him on Friday last, to amend the rules relating to impeachment trials so that the deliberations of the Senate on questions submitted be in public. He said that his purpose in offering the amend-ment was that the public should have the reasons for the Senate's reaching its conclusions as well as the conclusions themselves. He thought the whole transaction under the present rules had close connection with a star chamber proceeding. He had been told by one Senator that this was the first attempt to make the deliberations of a jury open. He (Mr. Hamin) thought the Senate was a court, and the deliberations of courts were oftentimes public.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said he supposed the ob-

ject of the Sepator from Maine was to shorten the time for deciding these questions, and he (Mr. Morrill) would be glad if that could be done, but he did not think the ed amendment would accomplish that purpose.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said he would regret to see the amendment adopted. It such a practice prerailed in courts the whole administration of justice would soon run wild. If the Senate should have its eliberations in public it would be patent before the trial was half through what the result would be. The newspapers and the public could tell from what Senattors would say in argument just how they would vote. As to himself he almost felt as if he ought not to take part in a trial where he could not consult with his rother judges without having barangues for the ediff cation of the galleries and amusement of counsel.

Mr. Conkilno, of New York, favored the amendment,

and saw very little reason for the Senate making a mystery of questions submitted to it.

Without action the matter was laid over until to-THE IMPEACUMENT PROCEEDINGS,

the CHAIR announced that the hour of twenty-five pend the consideration of legislative business and retume the consideration of the articles of impeachment The Sergeant-at-Arms made proclamation in the

The respondent, with Messrs. Carpenter and Blair, having entered the Chamber, the Secretary was di-rected to notify the managers on the part of the House that the Senate was ready to proceed with the trial. The managers soon after entered the Chamber, and the proceedings of the session of Friday last were read. The Secretary then read

THE PENDING QUESTION, mitted on Friday last, "that the vote, by which it was ordered that the argument upon the question of the jurisdiction of the Senate to entertain the articles of impeachment against the respondent, be reconsid-

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, moved that the Senate withdraw for consultation. ARGUMENT OF MR. BLAIR.

Mr. BLAIR, of counsel for the respondent, said since Friday he had examined care ully the authorities cited out the same rule obtained which obtained in ordinary courts of justice, that counsel who maintain the affirm ative of an issue had the opening and reply, and on that principle the defence were entitled in this case to the opening and reply, because, substantially, they had temurred to the articles presented by the House. Every lawyer knew that in a proceeding like this the

rticles should allege and prove jurisdiction, and the defence demurred on the grounds that the present articles did not show jurisdiction. In a matter of imlimited jurisdiction under the constitution, and in every court of justice of limited juristiction the matter of fact upon which that jurisdiction rested must appear upon the indictment. Every demurrer had the openthat as they had the argument by the managers, that as they had the affirmative of the general assue, they should, therefore, have the open-

that as they had the affimative of the general saue, they should, therefore, have the opening and reply in all of the interlocutory proceedings was to him a strange claim. The defence said that assuming all the facts alleged in these articles of impeachment the managers had made no case. That was an affirmative proposition and, therefore, the defence, who made it, were entitled to the opening and the case. It was a mistake to suppose that these preceedings were ever regarded as standing on a different footing in the general principles that governed them to any other proceedings at law. There was this great distinction between impeachment proceedings in England and in this country that, while in England the House of Lords finally disposed of the case, in the United States a defendant might, after the ludgment of the Court of Impeachment, be further prosecuted in the courts. Mr. Blair closed by again asking that the Senate would, if possible, grant a little further time to the defendants to prepare their case. These were proceedings with which American lawyers were not very familiar, and he scarcely thought that, is the matter now stood, they had a fair amount of time in which to read up the necessary authorities.

Are constructed to the Senate on Saturday? It was that a rourt of impeachment—a parliamentary process for investigation into the guilt of great public offenders—and enjoyed from time immemorial both in this country and England, its own rules of evidence, its own rules of pleading, its own method of practice, settled by a uniform usage and adopted by our constitution when it used the word "impeachment" as one of the powers with which the Senate was clothed. Those rules of evidence, practice and pleading were not the rules which obtained in the courts of common law. All rules of pleading, however, which were based upon common right and which were intended to secure to a defendant arraigned to the courts of impeachment was less favorable to a defendant arraigned before it—that of having as judges and juro

how insidiously precedents came to be law. If it were the law that every man in office or out of office could be brought to the har of the Senate and tried, he expected that the Senate Chamber would be a rich field of professional profit and emolement, and lawyers owed it to their profession to contest every point which might form a precedent in the future. The House of Representatives now practically claimed the prerogative of opening and closing all arguments. He believed that in all debates between a man and a woman the woman was entitled to the last word, but he was not prepared to hear the honorable Board of Managers claim the benedit of a privilege which gallantry conceded only to the weaker sex.

to hear the honorable Board of Managers claim the benefit of a privilege which gallantry conceded only to the weaker sex.

Mr. Carpenter then discussed at length the passage in the Johnson case claimed by the managers to establish their right to the privilege claimed, and said, in his onimon it established exactly the contrary doctrine. Mr. Carpenter also read from "Cushing's Fractice of Parliament," and asked was justice to be beld to be one thing when it was invoked in a court of law and another thing when invoked in a political tribunal? Would any one be quite willing to have that sanctioned as a precendent, especially when it was remembered that another doctrine enunciated was that when a man was out of office and his enemies in they could sit on him, and that no limitation whatever but the dust of the grave could save him from impeachment during his natural life. It was impossible that justice could be one thing in the Senate Chamber and another thing in the Supreme Court, in the centre of the Capitol. The principle claimed by the managers was one which no free man anywhere could endure. It reversed all our theories of justice and all the charitable presumptions of the law and put men who come there for judicial examination at the absolute mercy of a political majority. He made no imputation upon anybody in that chamber, but he left that he must tell them the truth, and that was that the members of the present Senate were all men, although they were very great men. It might be possible for them, even under the methods proposed by the House managers, to avoid doing injustice to his chent, but Senators should remember that they would be followed by successors who in intellectual stature would not, perhaps, reach their knees. Putting aside the mystery and majesty that belonged to the word "impeachment," and treating this case like an ordinary lawsuit, the ease was very simple. The people came here with their complaint. The defence put in their piea and specifically alleged:—

First—That W. W. Belknap was not

First—That W. W. Beikhap at certain times, and Second—That he was not holding any office at those Second—That he was not holding any office at those

at certain times, and

Second—That he was not holding any office at those times.

To that the House of Representatives put in a double replication, which they now claimed was a demurrer.

Mr. Menrikon, of North Carolina, asked if the managers claimed the reply in this particular case as a matter of right, or only as a matter of practice, which the Court might change?

Mr. Hoar said the House managers did not conceive that a constitutional and lawful prerogative of the House of Representatives could be rightfully charged without the consent of the House.

The motion of Mr. Edmunds to retire was carried, yeas 40, mays 18, whereupon the Senate retired to the reception chamber.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT.

The Senators returned to the chamber at five minutes to three P. M., and the presiding officer said he was directed to state that the motion to rescind the vote by which the order of argument was made had been overruled, also that the request of the Board of Managers that four managers be permitted to address the Senate on the question of Jurisdiction was granted.

On motion of Mr. Thurman the Senate, sitting as a court for trial of articles of impeachment, adjeurned until Thursday, 4th inst., at half-past twelve P. M.

MR. CONKLING AND THE PRESI-DENCY.

[From the Buffalo Commercial.] The people of New York are neither ungrateful nor unappreciative. They know that Roscoe Conkling has been their stanchest champion for reform and honest government in every one of the many heated contests with a powerful and unscrupulous party whose leaders formed the most corrupt political ring that the world has ever seen. At the sacrifice of personal comfort, disregarding the strongest temptations to abandon the even putting aside the very highest honor a lawyer car gain in this country, the Senator has preferred to stand out as a republican. He has always taken the party's banner and carried it into the thickest of the fight. He has led that army to victory when others would have failed. He has inspired the forces to make at least a splendid defence, under adverse circumstances, when, without him, the result would have been ignominious defeat. All these are matters of history, and they prove him to be the strongest republican in the Empire State, if not in the nation. What other candidate named in connection with the Presidential nomination. by either party, can present such abounding and convincing testimony of popularity with the people?

Mr. Conkling is advancing rapidly to the front as one of the most prominent candidates at Cincinnati, and it is well that the people should become familiar with his character and ability. One thing can be set down as certain: if he shall be selected as the republican standard bearer the banner of the party will not be trailed in the mire, nor will the tongue of slander find in him a vulnerable foe. He is one of the few strong, consistent, unlimching republicans who can be nomi-nated with credit to the party; and, though the Interother in the list, it could not select one whose political and moral record would better stand the test of

[From the Troy Times.] The point is sought to be made against Mr. Conkling by Mr. Curtis and others that he should not be nated because he has been a friend of President Grant and his administration. This is met in an overwhelming manner by the Journal, and disposed of in almost a single sentence. True, Mr. Conkling has stood by the administration in its general policy. It is barely possible that sometimes he should have spoken out publicly and warned the President against the course he was pursuing, and especially against the character of some of the men who have been the pitfalls of his of some of the men who have been the pitfalls of his administration; but who knows how much we owe to Senator Conkling's private councils for some of the many excelient acts to be credited to the aniministration, or, as the Jointal apily puts it, from how much we have been saved by his timely interference and advice? It is little short of shameful that a man of Mr. Conkling's irreproachable record—one who has hold so tenaciously to republican principles, and who has done so much to promote the welfare of the country, whose personal character is so unspotted, and whose abilities even his enemies admit are so pre-eminent—should be made the victim of such an insidness and unreasonable warfare as that waged against our distinguished Senator. The special friends of Mr. Blaine say that he is to be exempted from all reproach because he has not been so earnest in his sympathy nor so active in his support of the administration as Mr. Conkling. Mr. Blaine may have failed once or twee in his devotion to the measures that were sustained by the President and other recognized leaders of the party. He may not have been as firm in his allegiance to the party, nor as chivalire in his detence of it, but we who believe that the republican party has been nearer right than wrong every time a question of principle or policy has been raised between it and its adversaries; who believe that they who have never intered in their devotion to it deserve greater praise than they who qualled when the hour of contest came, we believe that as the true exponent of the faith of the party and the honest guide in the administration of its principles Mr. Conkling is greatly to be preferred to Mr. Blaine, though we are ready to accede to the latter all the virtues that are his due. If the republican party has been in the wrong; if it has failed, then he has failed, then in several party and the honest guide in the administration of the sprinciples Mr. Conkling has been right in the main, if it has not failed, then no sense a representative of the ad administration; but who knows how much we owe to

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Tammany Society, which was to have taken place last evening, has been postponed until the 12th inst., when the

SILVER CURRENCY.

SLOW TRANSITION FROM PAPER TO COIN-A HARVEST FOR THE EXCHANGE BROKKES. The usual crowd gathered at the Subthem their little bundles of greasy currency to be exchanged for juging new silver. The to be exchanged for juging new silver. The facilities for effecting the exchange are at present enturely unequal to the need, and unless some provision is made for carrying on the work more speedily there will be a dearth of small change for some time to come. The total amount of silver disbursed during last week, as reported from Washington, amounted to hearly \$1,500,000. The fractional currency in creuision is in the neighborhood of \$40,000,000, so that as the present rate of making the exchange the currency would not all be withdrawn within six months. The amount of silver paid out at the Sub-Treasury yearerds was \$44,855, of which \$10,850 was paid to 200 applicants in sums of \$100 and under. The balance, \$25,000, was paid of drafts from Washington for sums over \$100.

Effects of Chinese Immigration on the Pacific Coast.

THE POISON OF THE UPAS EXEMPLIFIED.

A Race Whose Presence Breeds Moral and Physical Pestilence.

THE STORY OF THEIR COMING TOLD.

Disastrous Results to Follow a Continuation of the Existing Treaty.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1876. In the Senate to-day Mr. Sargent, of California, moved to take up the resolution recently submitted by him recommending to the President to cause negotiations to be entered into with the Calnese government to effect a change in the existing treaty so as to pre-

A question of serious discontent in a community im-poses upon the government the duty of inquiring into the causes which produce it. This duty is not con-ditioned upon the soundness of the reasons for the dis-content, because the disorders which may follow in content, because the disorders which may follow in any case must be injurious and may be disastrous to the welfare of the community. When the question is as to the introduction of large numbers of people into the country, whose admission is not a matter of right but of policy, we ought to consider whether they are a disturbing element and whether exclusion is the surest and best preventive against the disorders which are difficult to cure when against the disorders which are difficult to cure when once fastened upon us. Is the prejudice against the Chinese hased upon the same reason? I intend to state some objections against them which account for the bitter opposition shown in Catifornia and elsewhere, where they have already appeared in numbers. Are the people of the East quite certain that if the Chinese were to land in their midst, in the proportion of one in every eight of the population of the several States, they would be as easy of the future as now? The importation of coolies and of females for immoral purposes is now forbidden by law. But the law is a dead letter. Nine-tenths of the Chinese male immigration and ninety-nine one hundreths of the female immigration is in violation of law. From the difficulty of procuring evidence there is no remedy but general exclusion. The resolution before the Senate looks to a modification of certain provisions of the existing treaty, so that the immigration of Chinese may be restricted. Californians are not always wise and deliberate in their treatment of the subject, and their irritability often leads to extravagance of speech and exhibitions of heated prejudices, which produce an effect at the East the very opposite of what was intended; but the East must put itself in our place, and endeavor to understand the evils of which we complain and which are manifold.

THE RIGHT OF EXPATRIATION is asserted in clauses of the treaty objected to. That right had been insisted upon with the European nations by the government and secured by treaties, but that was with organte nations and not with an unassimiliative people. The Chinese are not republicans, are not attached to our institutions, but use us for their own convenience temporarily, not intending to make their homes here. To such a people and for such purposes the right of expatriation cannot apply. He hold that in every form of government the relers are trustees for the happiness of the nation, and cannot, consistently with their trust, follow the suggestio once fastened upon us. Is the prejudice against the

ton's treaty of neutrality as an authority upon this point.

Continuing his argument, he said, if the Chinese are not fit subjects for naturalization and do not come within our political dogma as to the right of expairiation, and if a wise self-interest may be made the basis of our dealings with all nations, it remains to be shown why the immigration of these people at the present and probable rates will work harm to this country. The difficulties surrounding this problem of Chinese population are continually present to the people of the Pacific States. Experience has shown that Chinese population expels all other, as inferior currency expels all other kinds. The process has been going on for years in San Francisco, as well as in other Pacific communities.

in San Francisco, as well as in other Pacific communities.

THERE PERSENCE A PLAGUE.

A landlord will rent a single house in a street to a
Chinaman, who at once crowds it to repletion. They
take ordinary rooms, say of ten feet in height, put in a
false floor haif way up to the ceiling and crowd both
floors; thus made, with bunks, and as many human
beings as may be pressed into the space sleep therein.
The atmosphere becomes fetid and a sickly smell pervades the neighborhood, which causes the tenants of
the houses to the right and left to vacate. These
houses cannot again be rented to white persons; the
rents fall, and, finally, the Chinese get possession. This
process goes on in asch direction until the whole
street is abandoned to the Chinese. The property has
fallen in value, becomes dilapidated and offensive, and
the street is as much dedicated to Chinese uses and lost
to other residences. Set if it were a street in Hong Kong.

the street is as much dedicated to Chimese uses and lost to other residents, as if it were a street in Hong Keng. Hotels and churches share the same fate as ordinary dwellings and stores. He said in his excursions in the Chinese quarter in San Francisco, under the protection of the police, he had penetrated two stories under ground into the optum and gambling dens, where the stench was almost unenturable, reached by passages where a man cannot walk erect, between walls dripd where the fifthy waters at the bottom was endy avoided by carefully stepping on the narrow, broken planks land down. Here were swams of Chinamen, thick as maggots in cheese, smoking opium, &c. No class of population known to the United States can endure contact with these squaid denizens; the white and the negro, the American, Frenchman and Spanlard all seek places of business elsewhere; even the lowest classes fiee away. The whole street is absorbed and doomed. This process has already gone on unit six large blocks in the business heart of San Francisco have been eaten out, and still the work goes on; and the future will see San Francisco.

unless some menus are tevised to avert this calamity. A leginlative commission is now sitting in San Francisco taking testimony on this subject. He quoted the testimony of Rev. Oits Gitson, a missionary of the Methodist Church for ten years in China and for ten years among the Chinese of San Francisco, to the effect that the number of Chinese on Francisco, to the effect that the number of Chinese in a missionary of the Methodist Church for ten years in China and for ten years among the Chinese of San Francisco, to the effect that the number of Chinese on the Facine Coast, is 180,000; of this number 60,000 are in Cairfenia, 30,000 being in San Francisco alone; and salic—"In all this great number there are not 100 families." But the flood is not conflict to the Facine States and Territories. The Chinese on the Facine States and Territories. The Chinese on the same of the sacred was provided to the contrac

the clutches of the men deslert, by a system of treachery and terrorism, consisted at by the local Chinese authorities, whose chief business in life is to squeeze the people, the stapified coole is overawed into making a contract under such child in the coole of the uncertainty of the coole of

rocession. This whole whole season. The consideration of SII convicts 150, or nearly seventeen per cent, were Chinese. Supervisor Gibbs recordly testified that there are thirty-eight chinese in the county pest house, eight of whom have and lost home diseases. Dr. Toland testified that the Chinese in the house of the county pest house, eight of whom have eight of the county pest house, eight of whom have eight of the county pest house, eight of whom have eight of the county pest house, eight of whom have eight of the county pest house, eight of whom have eight of the county pest house, eight of whom have eight of the county. In regard to the service who have the thirty severes, and may also the service and the

At a meeting of the Board of Police yesterday a reso-

THE BLAINE SCANDAL

The Maine Statesman Once More on the Floor of the House.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS

Oral and Written Testimony in Denial of the Slander.

HOW THE STORY ORIGINATED.

In the House to-day, Mr. Blame, rising to a personal explanation, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a Washington telegram in Tur Nuw York Herath of yesterday, reflecting upon him in the matter of certain bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company and suggesting that in his explanation tast week he had tound it too embarrassing to be answered and had, therefore, taken

MR. BLAINE'S SPEECH.
This story is an old one, and though I was perfectly 364,000 slander because I did not wish to confuse the two in the mind of the public. Being in possession of all the facts needful for the complete relutation of this second sisnder, I desired to wait until I could see it fully and connectedly stated in print. The story consists of two ports—one as to my having a certain interest in the Kansas Pacific road, and the other as to my receiving coin bonds of that road from J. B. story was attempted, some three years ago, the Hon.

A. G. Riddle, who was then as now relied upon as a witness by those who concected the slander, made the following statement in writing, which has never before

been published:—

STATEMENT OF ME. RIDDLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1873.

I have not the alightest knowlesize of the transaction referred to in any shape or form, and I never saw Mr. Blains in the colice of Stewart & Riddle from July or August, 1864.
Colonel Stewart and uryself were law partners, and had our office in the Colonisation Building, at the corner of Yourand-a halt street and Foansalvania avenue. The company was never formally dissolved, and was an active concern for soveral years.

I have no knowledge whatever of any bonds having been delivered by Colonel Stewart to Mr. Blaine, or anything else of value being paid to him by Mr. Stewart.

A. G. RIDDLE.

J. B. Stewart also wrote me a square denial of it at the same time, and within a few weeks has written me the following more complete and detailed contradiction of the falsehood in all its phases:—

LETTER OF J. R. STEWART.

New York, April 2, 1876.

Hon. J. G. BLAINE, Washington, D. C.:—

DRAR Sir.—I have once before corrected the absurd and false report in regard to your being interested in the Kansus Pacific hisling different of your lawing received from me certain bonds of that company, and to have been delivered to you by myself in the law onice of Stewart & Riddle, in the city of Washington. Let me repeat then that, so far as I have any knowledge, you never had, at any time, any interest whatever in the company referred to, and my means of information as to those who were so interested were very extensive and complete.

As to thestory of my I aving delivered to you in my law office certain bonds of the company, let me say again that it is without the slightest foundation, in fact, false in whole and in detail. I never saw you in my law office in my life, and have no knowledge or belief that you ever where there; I never delivered to you, there or elsewhere, any bonds of the Kansus Pacific Rallway or any other railroad company; I nover had a business transaction of any name or nature with you in my whole life.

The young man, Mr. Knowton, a former law student in my office, who seems to have innocently or carelessiy been the author of a story in repart to the delivery of bonds to you which found its way into the press was avility to retract it, and

LETTER OF J. B. STEWART.

with you in my whole life.

The young man, Mr. Knowton, a former law student in my office, who seems to have innocently or carelessly been the author of a story in regard to the delivery of bonds to you which found its way into the preas was with to retract it, and expressed great regret to me for the publication of that which he had only utered as a feet and was used without his snowledge or approbation and should be instantly revoked, which was done. Your brother, both Ewing Blaine, of Leavesmooth, Kam, held an original interest in the Corporation, known as the Leavesmooth Fawnee and Westurn of Kamsa shouth be year 1856, and which the wind guisature of Kamsa shouth be year 1856, and which the wind guisature of Kamsa shouth the year 1856, and which the wind guisature of Kamsa shouth the year 1856, and which the present of Kamsa shouth the year 1856, and which the wind guisature of the enterprise. This road, by successive mervers became the Kamsas Pacific and his interest was preserved through all these charges of organization. As early as 1-63 and before I had even seen you I became his airorn errors became the Kamsas Pacific and his interest was preserved through tedious progeodings and negotiations in all young the done of the papers before me, your brother became cultiled to filteen construction bonds of another issue. This whole transaction was before, honorable, above board, and free from all grounds of imputation as to any party connected.

If without my knowledge you ever had an interest in the Kamsas Pacific Ealpoad it must have prejudiced you very strongly against that corporation, for in 1868, when the bill was passed by Congress giving the company additional lands with enlarged powers to swing list line southward and build to Denver, I remember you was one of its most subhorn up ponents. You voted against the bill in all its stages, and you did so against the carnest request of myself and others who were representing the interests of the company in Washington at that time.

JOSEPH B. STEWART

Late o

ery truly, JOSEPH B. STEWART, late of Stewart & Riddle, of Washington, D. C.

General Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, who is always quoted in this matter as a witness having a knowledge of some fearful facts, wrote me quite recently the following letter:—

Chambers st., No. 43, 5 years; Anna Horn to Dennis Barry of Some fearful facts, wrote me quite recently the following letter:—

Chambers st., No. 43, 5 years; Anna Horn to Dennis Barry of Some fearful facts, wrote me quite recently the following letter:—

2d av. (No. 1,417), 5 years; Theo. Rayshi av. No. 43, 5

REAL ESTATE.

The sales at the Exchange yesterday were as fel-

E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold under Supreme Court foreclosure decroe, Menzo Diefendorf referee, the five story brick store and tenement, with lot, 19 1x75, No. 78 Ludlow street, east side, 50 feet south of Broome street, for \$12,075, to George Priest, the plaintiff Also similar sale, E. D. Gale referee, a house, with lot, 251 98.9, on East Thirty-third street, north side, 150 feet west of First avenue, for \$6,230, to Lewis Nathan, the defendant.

James M. Miller sold in foreclosure, by order of the Court of Common Picas, E. L. Dakin referee, the lease-hold premises on Greenwich street, southeast corner of Barrow street, embracing a plot of land 50 2x105, with two three story and basement brick buildings, two frame houses and a brick stable thereon, Trinity church lease, term twelve years, ground rens \$1,000 per annum, for \$5,900, to George Starr.

NALE IN BROOKLYN.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., sold in foreclosure at the Kings County Court House fifty-two acres of land at Graves L. I., for \$12,838, to John Robinson.

22x103 3; Edgar F. Brown and wife to George W. Hrown.
Eidringe st. o. s., 75 ft. n. of Stauton st., 26, 25x25; Mary Cavermann to Louias Felton.
51st st. n. s., 135 ft. w. of 2d sv., 25x100.5; James G. Coffey and wife to John Coffey.
58th st. s. s., 25 ft. w. of 1st sv., 75x100-4; Chas. Devlin and wift to John McKim.
10th st. s. s., 183 ft. e. of av. H. 25x100; John H. Fanning and wife to Mary A. May.
82d st. s. s., 120.83; it. w. of 2d av., 19.5x102.2; Cornelius Killeen and wife to Michael L. Dovle...
81st st., n. s., 223.2 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102.23; same to same. same nd st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Clinton st., 50x100 uarter part of: Marcus Kohner and wife to Jacob Grand st., a. s., 25 ft. e. of Clinton st., 50x100 (quarter part of); Marcus Kohner and wife to Jacob M. Springer

2d st., a. 141.8 ft. w. of 0th av., 20.10x18.9; Jaz. G. Lynd to Hannah A. Valentine.

75th st., a. 141.8 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x102.2; Mary Long and bushand to Henrietta Drake.

48th st. n. a., 2901 tt. w. of 2d av., 20x100.5; Mary Martin and husband to Minna Harlem.

1st av. w. a. 27.2 ft. n. of 734 st., 50x75, also 76th st., a. s., 205 ft. of 2d av., 25x102.2; Edward Oppeshelmer and wife to James J. Thelan.

3d av., n. e. cov. of 99th st., 73.8x100.5; James J. Phoian and wife to I dward Oppenhelmer and wife to Howard Oppenhelmer 29th st., a. s., 112.6 ft. w. of 5th av., 23x18.0; Jacob L. Philipp and wife to J. G. de Angarcia.

50th st., n. s., 38 ft. w. of Lexhegton av., 50x.5x1, also 56th a., n. s., 74 ft. w. of Lexhegton av., 50x.5x1, also 56th a., n. s., 74 ft. w. of Lexhegton av., 50x.5x1, also 56th a., n. s., 216 ft. n. of 4th st., 150x50.2 (25d ward), same to same.

12d Washington av., w. s., 216 ft. n. of 4th st., 150x50.2 (25d ward), same to same.

12d Leight st., n. s., 38 ft. w. of Broadway, 46x50.2; Alertha Halased and others to Francis Leisand.

25d Leight st., n. s., 38 ft., e. of Hudson st., 22.84x100. Walton C. Duplemac to Jane E. Lesgas.

Laight st., n. s., 38 ft., e. of Hudson st., 22.84x100. Walton C. Duplemac to Jane E. Lesgas.

Laight st., n. s., 38 ft., e. of Hudson st., 22.84x100. Walton to Dora F. Marshall and wife to Dora F. Marshall to Mary E. Marshall to Mary E. Marshall to Mary E. Marshall to Same.

1st st., a. s. ane property; Dora F. Marshall to Mary E. Marshall to Same.

1st st., a. s. are property; Dora F. Marshall to Mary E. Marshall to Same.

1st st., a. s. are property; Dora F. Marshall to Mary E. Marshall to Same.

Mary E. Marshall
Shi st. s. a., 270 ft. e. of 2d sv., 20x86.2½; same to
same.

3d sv., s. w. corner 120th st., 25x108.3; Hiram Raynor and others (excentors) to Mosse H. Mosse,
28th st. s. s. 150 ft. e. of 4th sv., 17x98-9; Morris
Woodraff and wife to John McColgan.
Water st. e. s. 71.2 ft. n. of 01d slip, 24.5rs5; John
B. Stevens and others, trustees, to Joseph J.
O'Donohue
Cherry st., s. e. corner Jefferson to Water st., xirregular: Barthold Schlesinger and wife to Gustav
Natorp.
3d av. w. s. 40.5 ft. n. of 59th st., 20.1x59.10;
Lehmann Levy and wife to Regins Edesheimer.
36th st. n. s. 125 ft. e. of 9th sv., 18.xx88.9; Maria
Genzel to Hermann Abeling
1st av. w. s. 345.5 ft. n. of 59th st., 50x100. Charles
H. Doblin to John Combes.
39th st., s. t. s. s. 'l' w. of 10th av., 25x98.6; John
Combes and wife to Charles H. Doblin.
2d av. s. e. cer. of 19th st., 25.975; Mary J. Burchell
and husband to Jennett Burchell
South st., w. s. 70.7 ft. n. of 50th st., 20.2x98.9; to
gether with water front; John B. Stevens and
others excentors to Moses Taylor,
Broome st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x100.5; M.
Knabeschuch and others to Henry Stollmeyer.
Broome st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x100.5; M.
Knabeschuch and others to Henry Stollmeyer.
Broome st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Forsyth, 22x100.2;
Elitabeth B. Underhill and others (executors) to
Charles R. Gewold.

Charles E. Oswold.

112th st., n. s. 220 ft. w. of 3d av., 25xhalf the block;
John A. Murray to Ellen Murray.

116th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d av., 17x100.11; same to same. 87th st., a. s., 275 ft. e. av. A. 63x18.3; Bernard Kav-anagh and wife to Robert H. Labberton..... anagh and wife to Robert H. Labberton. 9,500
Sth st., s. s. 237.6 it e. 4th av. 14x99.9; Amasa A.
Redfield and wife to Charles H. Harbenk. 12,250
3d av. s. w. corner 55th st., 50x95; Hermann-Uhi treceiver), to Charles E. Loew and others. 80,800
3din st., s. s., 80 ft. w. 7th av., 20x49.5; New York
Catholic Protectory to Edward Hall. 9,500
Front st., w. s., 73.9 ft. n. Old slip, 85.1x24.5; John
B. Stevens and others (trustees) to Lester Clark
and others. 19,750

of some fearful facts, wrote me quite recently the following letter:

LETTER OF MR. EWING.

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Boar Sir-I am surprised to learn that some persons are reviving the long since exploded story of your having acquired an interest in the Leavemworth, Pawnes and Western Division, and now the Kannas Pacific.

Four years ago this charge was set affoat, and I published a card denying it. I was a director of the company at the time when you are accused of having acquired an interest whatever in the company. The report referred to seems to have originated in the last that your brother, John E. Blains, one of the carly settlers of Kansas and clerk of our court at Leavenworth, held stock in the company, legitimately and properly acquired, long before you were even a candidate for Congress, and with which you had nothing weatever to do. Beyond this there was no interest in the company hold directly or indirectly by any one of your name. The similarity between the names of J. E. and the story of the confusion on the company hold directly or indirectly by any one of your name. The similarity between the names of J. E. and the story of the confusion on the company hold directly or indirectly by any one of your name. The similarity between the names of J. E. and the story of the confusion on the company hold directly or indirectly by any one of your name. The similarity between the names of J. E. and the properly acquired, long the foreign of the confusion on the company hold directly or indirectly by any one of your name. The similarity between the names of J. E. and the story of the company hold directly or indirectly or indirectly by any one of your name. The similarity between the names of J. E. and the story of the properly acquired, long the foreign o

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